

The background image is a scenic landscape of Idaho. It features rolling hills with patches of green grass and brown, dry vegetation. In the foreground, a white motorhome is driving on a paved road that curves through the landscape. To the right of the road, there is a body of water, likely a lake or a wide river. The sky is blue with some light clouds. The text 'IDAHO SCORTP SCORECARD 2005' is overlaid on the right side of the image in a large, stylized font. Below it, in a smaller font, is the subtitle 'STATEWIDE COMPREHENSIVE OUTDOOR RECREATION & TOURISM PLAN'.

# IDAHO SCORTP SCORECARD 2005

STATEWIDE COMPREHENSIVE  
OUTDOOR RECREATION &  
TOURISM PLAN



# **Analysis of SCORTP Annual Reporting**

**By Rick Just, IDPR SCORTP Planner**

When the Idaho Department of Parks and Recreation developed its 2003-2007 SCORTP, staff recommended making annual reports on progress to the National Park Service and making those reports public. This represents the third and last such report for the 2003-2007 SCORTP. Annual reports will continue under the soon to be completed 2006-2010 Idaho SCORTP, with certain changes.

Two items of concern have come up that we hope to begin addressing with this report, and improve upon in future reports. First, the goals and objectives are not as measurable as we had hoped. Second, reporting in this manner generates much verbiage about worthy agency activities, many of which might arguably fall under a particular goal or objective, but which bear little relationship to SCORTP. While this provides a venue for highlighting much good work, it seems backwards. The goals are often not driving activity at all. Routine agency activities are being shoehorned into SCORTP goals and objectives.

## **Measurability**

The reports, called “Scorecards,” are meant to help IDPR and the SCORTP Task Force keep SCORTP goals in mind. They function that way, but not perfectly. The more tangible the goal, the easier it is to track its percentage of completion. For instance, the first goal in this Scorecard deals with the implementation of a revised planning process. Well-defined objectives were enumerated beneath the goal. Determining when an objective was met was relatively easy.

Many SCORTP goals are broader. They are articulated in such a way as to make it impossible to determine when the goal has actually been met, for example: Protect Existing Access to Outdoor Recreation. When will we be finished protecting access to outdoor recreation? Probably never. It is a worthy purpose, but it is not in itself measurable.

Measurability is a problem not just with this SCORTP, but with SCORPs nationwide and with many, many planning efforts. The National Park Service has recognized that. It was my pleasure to serve on a work team that developed national performance measures for the LWCF program. That experience will help IDPR and the SCORTP Task Force in developing more measurable goals and objectives in the future. Even so, the task is difficult. It will be some time before we reach the point where we can measure every SCORTP goal and objective.

Beginning with this report, we are recognizing the difficulty of measuring every aspect of SCORTP goals and objectives. Many now are listed as “ongoing” with no percentage of completion entered at all. We hope this approach will allow us to measure finite projects and recognize the importance of focusing on particular areas of routine activity from time to time in SCORTP, without concern for their measurability.

### **Cause and Effect**

Listing activities that could arguably fit beneath a SCORTP goal, but which had little or no relationship with the plan itself is of little value. Again, it is worthwhile to see what agencies are doing in a particular area, but it is disingenuous to imply that activity is a result of SCORTP.

This is a tricky area, though, because SCORTP is more than just a document. It is an outdoor recreation community conversation. Often it is difficult to tell when that conversation translates into action on the part of an individual or an organization. When does a topic surfaced by the SCORTP process find its way into a management action?

The process is continuous, and so is the conversation. Yes, we pause every five years to record our agreed upon goals in a document, but that is the SCORTP product, not SCORTP itself. SCORTP is a series of public meetings, focus group sessions with outdoor recreation providers, conferences where ideas are gathered or presented, and a host of research activities. If an idea about providing access occurs to a third-tier agency staffer during a focus group session, and if that idea is implemented, is that SCORTP? Certainly, though it may not have been captured as such.

Planning as a discipline often seems at odds with itself. We plan so that we can prepare for the future. The implication is that a plan is as certain as a road map. The fallacy of that is readily recognized by anyone who has put too much faith in a weather forecast. Things change. We must learn to accept uncertainty and a heaping measure of ambiguity in any planning process.

Listing accomplishments under broad goals, then, in an annual report is of limited value when those accomplishments may be only tangentially related to the goal. Recognizing this, Idaho's SCORTP annual reports will endeavor to report on items specific to the achievement of measurable goals. For broader goals, we will provide a narrative that gives the reader a sense of the level of activity associated with that goal.

Using these methods, we hope the community conversation generated by SCORTP can continue to thrive.

### **Reading the Scorecard**

Accomplishments from 2003 and 2004 are printed in black. Accomplishments from 2005 are printed in blue.

SCORTP Goal	What we've done to accomplish that goal	Percent Complete
<p><b>Implement a Revised Strategic Planning Process</b></p> <p>1. Establish consistency in Idaho SCORTP planning</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>a. Maintain the SCORTP Task Force as the guiding entity for outdoor recreation planning in Idaho</li><li>b. Develop a Task Force Listserve</li><li>c. Institute quarterly meetings of the Task Force</li><li>d. Develop a SCORTP manual that specifies the minimum components and requirements of Idaho's plan</li></ul> <p>2. Establish interim measures of SCORTP identified objectives</p> <p>Create a SCORTP objectives Scorecard and update it at least annually</p> <p>3. Develop a SCORTP website where planning products are easily accessible. Include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>a. SCORTP final products and updates from 1998 foreword</li><li>b. The Idaho Registry of LWCF projects</li><li>c. Registries of projects funded by IDPR outdoor recreation grants</li><li>d. Reports updated monthly on outdoor recreation vehicle registrations in Idaho</li><li>e. Results of outdoor recreation research in Idaho, the region and the nation</li><li>f. ORDC surveys</li><li>g. Travel and tourism surveys</li><li>h. Fish and Game surveys</li><li>i. Recreation fatality report data</li><li>j. A searchable Idaho Outdoor Recreation Facilities Inventory database</li><li>k. Links to state and federal proposed actions affecting outdoor recreation</li><li>l. Visitation statistics for state and federal recreation providers</li><li>m. Descriptive and contact information for Idaho recreation providers</li></ul>	<p>1) The SCORTP Task Force now meets quarterly to review and approve all SCORTP initiatives.</p> <p>Although Listserve technology is not used, SCORTP Task Force members are regularly updated through an email group.</p> <p>A checklist of minimum SCORTP components and publication style guide has been developed.</p> <p>2) This Scorecard is now in place</p> <p>3) Current SCORTP is available online</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>a. Done</li><li>b. Registry exists, but in written form.</li><li>c. Registry is complete and up-to-date. Just needs to be moved to the site when it is developed.</li><li>d. This information is on the Data Center site now. We have chosen to update it annually.</li><li>e. Results of SCORTP-related needs assessment now available</li><li>f. Research results are routinely placed online.</li><li>g. The latest U of I Travel Survey is available through a link</li><li>h. A link is in place to the Fish and Game research page.</li><li>i. IDPR has monitored boating accident reports for many years. In 2003, the agency began gathering all other outdoor recreation fatality data from sheriffs. Data from both efforts is available online.</li><li>j. Database has been created. It is being modified to include GIS information for every recreation site in the state.</li><li>k. Done</li><li>l. IDPR stats are in the Data Center. Still need other agencies. BLM worked with the University of Idaho to develop a method for improving accuracy for visitor use data. Visitor use data was collected at various boat ramp facilities along the South Fork Snake River throughout the summer by graduate students. This data will assist the BLM in formulated methods to account for visitor use at recreation sites along the South Fork.</li></ul> <p><a href="#">In 2005, all National Forests have completed the National Visitor Use Monitoring survey and many are working on second generation data gathering. The NVUM survey gathers estimates of recreation uses as well as user demographics and satisfaction data. The survey is updated every 5 years.</a></p> <p>m. This information is available in the 2003 SCORTP, which is available on the Data Center site. In addition, links to provider information are included on the site.</p>	<p>100%</p>

SCORTP Goal	What we've done to accomplish that goal	Percent Complete
<p data-bbox="190 215 1378 313"><b>Implement ongoing, reliable and valid outdoor recreation research</b></p> <ol data-bbox="236 378 1365 1105" style="list-style-type: none"><li data-bbox="236 378 1005 407">1. Conduct regular statewide research on recreation needs.</li><li data-bbox="236 451 948 480">2. Conduct research on specific user needs and issues.</li><li data-bbox="236 524 1346 592">3. Conduct regular research at the regional level so that planners can respond to local needs.</li><li data-bbox="236 636 1365 737">4. The SCORTP Task Force will define recreation and tourism data needs and adopt standard measures and database parameters for outdoor recreation research in Idaho in order to establish trends.</li><li data-bbox="236 781 1244 810">5. Use adopted scientific standards in the collection, use and analysis of data.</li><li data-bbox="236 854 1311 922">6. Monitor customer satisfaction with Idaho's recreation and tourism facilities and programs, and make the findings available to all.</li><li data-bbox="236 966 1292 1034">7. Identify methods and protocols for assessing the social, cultural and economic impacts of outdoor recreation and tourism in Idaho.</li><li data-bbox="236 1078 1150 1107">8. Identify emergent technologies that may impact outdoor recreation.</li></ol>	<p data-bbox="1400 215 2247 267">1, 2, 3 5, 6, 7, 8) IDPR hired a human dimensions researcher, Francis Achana, PhD.</p> <p data-bbox="1400 305 2260 389">BLM completed visitor surveys at Craters of the Moon National Monument and at two developed recreation sites, Huckleberry Campground and Blackwell Island.</p> <p data-bbox="1400 427 2252 634">BLM completed a Visitor Use Assessment Project with the University of Montana to determine visitor satisfaction levels in the SRBOPNCA. On the jointly administered Payette River Fee system, BLM and the USFS assessed visitor satisfaction and demands for services and facilities in 2005 using a combination of registration information, contact with BLM/Forest Service/volunteer patrols, and public meetings. BLM and USFA also formally coordinate with the local recreation RAC and with permitted river outfitters.</p> <p data-bbox="1400 672 2225 756">2) 2003 Fuel use and needs study completed for boats, snowmobiles and off-highway vehicles. Sponsored by ITD and IDPR. Results are available on the Data Center website.</p> <p data-bbox="1400 794 2247 878">The Bureau of Reclamation completed a draft carrying capacity study for Ririe Reservoir. Ecological, spatial, facility, and social factor were analyzed. This study is available on the Data Center website.</p> <p data-bbox="1400 915 2265 1032">The Targhee portion of the Caribou-Targhee National Forest is a participant in a Recreation Assessment project for the Greater Yellowstone Ecosystem (GYE) that will produce a report for use by GYE managers (Forests, Parks, Wildlife Refuges) identifying recreation trends and opportunities.</p> <p data-bbox="1400 1070 2268 1122">The Salmon-Challis National Forest completed year 2 of its High Lakes Study in the Bighorn Crags area of the Frank Church-River of No Return Wilderness.</p> <p data-bbox="1400 1159 2260 1308">In 2005, IDPR conducted research on OHV user needs and attitudes. The agency also conducted a recreationist profile survey that addressed frequency of outdoor recreation activities of all kinds. That research will be a part of the 2006-2010 SCORTP. Research on boater needs and the needs of cross-country skiers and snowshoers is planned for 2006.</p> <p data-bbox="1400 1346 2260 1398">3) Outdoor recreation needs assessment research will be complete by the end of the year in all six Idaho regions through an NPS SCORTP Planning Grant.</p> <p data-bbox="1400 1435 2161 1487">Each of Idaho's Forests have been going through a 5-year cycle of visitor surveys and monitoring called the National Visitor Use</p>	<p data-bbox="2292 215 2354 245">75%</p>

	<p>Monitoring program (NVUM).</p> <p>All of the Idaho National Forests have completed the initial round of visitor surveys. The results of these surveys are now available online at: <a href="http://www.fs.fed.us/recreation/programs/nvum/">http://www.fs.fed.us/recreation/programs/nvum/</a>. The Caribou-Targhee and Sawtooth National Forests are preparing for their 2<sup>nd</sup> rounds of user surveys in 2005.</p> <p>The Caribou-Targhee and Sawtooth National Forests have completed their 3<sup>rd</sup> rounds of user surveys in 2005. The NVUM survey gathers estimates of recreation uses as well as user demographics and satisfaction data. The survey is updated every 5 years.</p> <p>In 2005, a high lakes study focused largely on user impacts was done in the Frank Church - River of No Return Wilderness in cooperation with Univ. of Arizona.</p> <p>The University of Idaho and the Hells Canyon National Recreation Area completed a monitoring study of boaters experiences on the Snake River in Hells Canyon.</p> <p>6) IRTI conducts an annual survey to gauge customer satisfaction with the VIP pass. Questions related to satisfaction with facilities and programs were included in the ITD/IDPR fuel use study.</p> <p>IDPR makes visitor satisfaction cards available at all its parks. An annual analysis is done for agency management.</p> <p>The Bureau of Reclamation is assisting with a recreation economics study of the Upper Snake River from Jackson Hole to Idaho Falls. Nearly 800 surveys were collected during the 2004 field season and will be used to estimate the current net economic value of river recreation. Study results are expected in 2005.</p> <p>USFS campground fee envelopes include an area on the flap of the envelope for visitor comments and feedback. These comments are considered when planning for improvements in services and/or facilities.</p> <p>The Idaho Department of Parks and Recreation did a customer satisfaction survey at each park during 2005. The agency plans to conduct similar surveys annually.</p> <p>7) IDPR formed a subcommittee of IRTI consisting of researchers from city, county, state and federal agencies and university researchers. Their goal is to share information about upcoming research and avoid duplication of efforts.</p> <p>8) Emergent technologies that may impact outdoor recreation include rock</p>	
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	<p>crawling (with ATVs or four-wheel-drives), mountain boarding, night vision gear, and the advent of four-stroke engines in snowmobiles.</p> <p>Boise Parks and Recreation completed their next 10 year Comprehensive Plan for the department through a series of surveys, public meetings, reviewed of demographics, etc.</p> <p>BPR is currently assessing their youth program offerings and services with relation to Title I schools and other community demographics. This is to assess the cost as well as the value to the community (subsidies).</p> <p>BLM has begun to compile a list of the new generation of outdoor recreation sports and activities taking place on the public lands.</p>	
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SCORTP Goal	What we've done to accomplish that goal	Percent Complete
<b>Protect Existing Access to Outdoor Recreation</b>  1. Identify and develop strategies to maintain appropriate public access to corridors through programs such as the Federal Side of the Land and Water Conservation Fund, Rails to Trails, Wild and Scenic Rivers and Scenic Byways  2. Implement and maintain education and information programs describing appropriate corridor activities, especially trail etiquette  3. Provide assistance in the form of funding and expertise to local governments to inventory and acquire corridors for public use  4. Protect existing access through recreation easements and purchase of key access sites  5. Research strategies for better law enforcement on public lands <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>○ What is the public perception of need?</li><li>○ How would it be funded?</li><li>○ How would the public report violations?</li><li>○ To what extent is self-policing practical?</li></ul>	<p>1) A guide to public access, produced several years ago by IRTI, is now out of print. Pending future funding of the guide, an electronic version now resides on the data center website.</p> <p>The Forest Service negotiated water rights in the name of the United States for Six Wild and Scenic Rivers in Idaho in the Snake River Adjudication process. These rivers include the Clearwater, Selway, Lochsa, Rapid River, Middle Fork Salmon and main Salmon. Securing these rights will ensure the sustained recreational opportunity that these rivers provide (essentially 100's of miles of floatable and fishable rivers).</p> <p>Also, under the same settlement, the Forest Service is receiving decrees for major waters in the Hells canyon NRA in Idaho, excluding the Snake River. Twelve streams are involved and 18 high lakes. This will also ensure continued recreational opportunities into the future.</p> <p><a href="#">IRTI has formed a subcommittee to develop some kind of vehicle (probably a website with related promotional materials) to provide recreationists with reliable information about where they can go and where they cannot on public and private lands. The committee's work has just begun.</a></p> <p>2) The Forest Service, Fish and Game, City of Boise, BLM, and Idaho Department of Lands have proposed a public/private land swaps in the Boise Foothills in order to preserve open space and create recreation corridors. The public comment period is now complete and the land swap is awaiting approval by the Land Board.</p> <p>Boise Parks and Recreation Implemented controlled dog off leash trails (COLTS) program and is Currently developing volunteer patrol system to compliment existing law enforcement efforts.</p> <p>The Idaho Interagency OHV Coordinating Committee is planning a travel management workshop for April 2005 and working on a public outreach program to promote the responsible use of OHVs by establishing a new user ethic that cross country travel by OHVs is inappropriate and that OHVs should be ridden on established or designated roads and trails.</p> <p>4) Idaho Fish and Game Commissions decided in December to run a lottery of big game tags and seek donations starting in April to fund Access Yes. The program pays private landowners to allow hunters and anglers onto their property.</p> <p>Fish and Game is funding this program primarily through a lottery of special big game tags. The access program was started last year with the goals of rewarding landowners for allowing access to their lands and opening previously blocked public lands. It has already grown from about 117,000 private acres to 194,758 with a few contracts still to be added. A final total of 225,000 to 250,000 acres is expected. Access to public lands will be increased by more than 250,000 acres.</p>	Ongoing



	<p>Among the 66 landowners taking part in <b>Access Yes!</b> this year are many of the same ones who participated in the first year. Properties are available in all seven regions of Idaho.</p> <p>The program has spent \$222,396 for lease agreements. <b>Access Yes!</b> may be further expanded when money comes in from the Supertag and Superslam tag lotteries being held for the first time this year to raise funds specifically for this effort. The Department’s proposed fee increase also includes an additional \$150,000 to expand the Access Yes! program. This would give hunters and anglers access to an additional 120,000 acres of private land.</p> <p>Boise Parks and Recreation secured \$10 Million for local match in LWCF Acquisition funding. They used the fund to purchase easements and access in the Boise Foothills.</p> <p>The majority of the property along the Clearwater River is in private ownership, making river access a critical issue in the corridor. BLM has acquired the Harpers Bend property between Kooskia and Lewiston to provide additional recreation access to the river.</p> <p>In 2005 BLM acquired parcels in the Snake River Birds of Prey National Conservation Area and the South Fork Snake River corridor to protect open space, wildlife habitat, and public access.</p> <p>Near the end of 2005, the Idaho Department of Parks and Recreation and partners were close to acquiring Register Rock and adjacent properties in the City of Rocks National Reserve. This historic and fragile site, where California Trail pioneers painted their names in axle grease, will be in public ownership for the first time and open to recreationists.</p> <p>In 2005, NPS awarded a grant of \$211,775 to the City of Lewiston to acquire and develop land for Ruth Rowell Modie Wildlife Park.</p> <p>NPS awarded a grant \$97,950 to develop the City of Coeur d’Alene’s Northwood Park</p> <p>NPS awarded a grant of \$45,000 to construct a zero depth splash pad at Meridian’s Settlers Park to enhance recreation access for people of all abilities.</p> <p>NPS awarded a grant for \$54,966 to the City of Hailey for development of a new park site, Woodside Central Park.</p> <p>5). IDPR, IDFG, the US Forest Service, and Bureau of Land Management in Idaho have signed a cooperating agreement to manage the use of motorized, wheeled, off-highway vehicles (OHVs) on public lands within Idaho through the coordinated application of State and Federal practices, policies, laws and regulations governing the operation of OHVs. In 2004 The Idaho Interagency OHV Coordinating Committee (IICC) met seven times. At each meeting, the partner agencies shared and discussed ongoing OHV management issues and initiatives. This coordination was valuable because it greatly increased the understanding of each agency’s OHV management concerns, efforts and responsibilities.</p> <p>The IICC prepared a strategy document titled “An Interagency Framework for OHV Management in Idaho”. The strategy outlines a collaborative, multi-agency approach for improving OHV recreation</p>	
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	<p>and management in Idaho. It identifies three shared, fundamental goals. It also identifies six management actions that would help achieve the goals, and that can only be accomplished through a cooperative, interagency effort. The three shared goals are:</p> <p><i>1. Provide OHV Opportunities.</i> Designate and manage sustainable OHV trail opportunities to provide a diversity of challenges and experiences throughout Idaho. OHV trail systems should be part of a balanced, overall trail network that provides and preserves recreational opportunities for non-motorized trail users.</p> <p><i>2. Promote User Safety and Responsibility.</i> Establish educational and other programs that promote safe and responsible OHV use.</p> <p><i>3. Protect Natural, Social, and Economic Resources.</i> Manage OHV use to avoid or mitigate adverse impacts to plants, animals, soil and water. Recognize and address potential impacts to people and communities. Rehabilitate redundant and unauthorized routes.</p> <p>IDPR Comprehensive Planning staff conducted a series of focus groups statewide, stratified by: Users, Conservation Groups, Recreation Providers and Law Enforcement Personnel in order to identify issues regarding OHV law enforcement on public lands and learn areas of agreement. The findings stimulated user groups to write proposed legislation regarding helmet and sound requirements.</p> <p>BPR has updated the Ridge to Rivers Trail map to incorporate new trails and activities. Also, a poster dog campaign with Jeb is helping to educate people on appropriate etiquette on trails with their dogs. New signage is also be incorporated into the trail system to help better educate and inform users of appropriate use.</p> <p>In 2005, acquisition of an inholding parcel at the Sulphur Creek Ranch in the Frank Church - River of No Return Wilderness was completed by the Forest Service.</p>	
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SCORTP Goal	What we’ve done to accomplish that goal	Percent Complete
<p><b>Provide a Full Range of Outdoor Recreation Opportunities that recognize the multiplicity of activities in Idaho</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. Institute demonstration projects where best management practice initiatives can be tested (such as designated use trail systems).</li><li>2. Maintain and where necessary, create, expand and diversify trail systems in urban and rural areas to link communities, public and private recreation and tourism opportunities.</li><li>3. Encourage corridor and area management planning that addresses associated services and activities in a cumulative fashion, as opposed to single sites and services.</li><li>4. Address deferred maintenance and seek to provide additional services at appropriate land and water access areas.</li><li>5. Assure that outdoor recreation opportunities and issues are fully considered in FERC relicensing.</li></ol>	<p>1) IDPR is working with BLM and USFS as well as local leaders and ITD in developing a demonstration ATV trail in the Challis-Mackey area.</p> <p>In 2003 IDPR sponsored a legislative hearing in January to introduce the above project and take public testimony on ATV issues. Five public additional hearings were held in the project region.</p> <p>Boise Parks &amp; Recreation Department and Ridge to Rivers is working in partnership to create “controlled off leash trails” (COLTs) for dog off leash use. Also, doing an education component with signage, poster contest, handouts, etc.</p> <p>2) IDPR recommended to ITD that they include connecting bike/pedestrian paths as a part of the HWY 95 Garwood to Sandpoint upgrade.</p> <p>The Idaho Department of Health and Welfare is making a <i>Trails for Health</i> brochure available to agencies and communities, promoting the development of trails to promote physical activity.</p> <p>IDPR is working with Boise City Parks and Recreation to assure recreation greenbelt connectivity and commuter bikepath opportunities in the Harris Ranch project (or its successors). (For now, a dead issue)</p> <p>IDPR provided LWCF grants through NPS to: City of Hayden , improvements to Croffoot Park sports fields (\$190,000). City of Lewiston, acquisition and development of a community park with a trail system (\$178,946). City of Hayden Lake, a picnic shelter and restroom in McCall Park (\$32,500).</p> <p>Bureau of Reclamation has funded or provided cost share funding for completing the following projects in 2004: American Falls Reservoir – Sportsman’s Park. Accessible picnic shelter, restrooms, and pathways. American Falls Reservoir – Willow Bay. Accessible bathrooms and pathways. Bishop’s Hole – Accessible restroom. Lake Walcott – Accessible rental cabins and pathways. Little Wood Reservoir – 2 accessible campsites, picnic sites, parking and pathways. Montour Campground – Accessible restroom. Ririe Reservoir – Accessible picnic shelter, landscaping and sprinkler system, new swim dock. Snake River below Minidoka Dam – Accessible boat dock.</p> <p>In 2004, IDPR dedicated the new 73-mile-long Trail of the Coeur d’Alenes. The paved trail provides easy access to memorable Idaho sites for most users capable of riding a bicycle.</p> <p>Ada County has created a new trails position that will work with other entities in providing and connecting trails county-wide.</p> <p>On the Sawtooth National Forest, the following achievements helped to maintain and expand trail systems for</p>	Ongoing

	<p>public enjoyment:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Fox Creek trailhead construction.</li><li>• Replaced Lost Shirt Gulch trail by extending the Warm Spring Ridge trail #142 with 1.25 miles of new construction down to the Baker Lake trailhead.</li><li>• Rerouted Greenhorn trail #107 and Imperial Gulch trail #155 off private land by constructing 1.1 miles of new trail.</li></ul> <p>Constructed North Heglar Snowmobile parking and toilet.</p> <p>Volunteers representing the Continental Divide Trail Association (CDTA) spent four days working along a 13-mile segment of the CDT within the BLM Salmon Field Office. Volunteers signed the trail, constructed a new segment of trail to access a critical spring/water source, and reconstructed a spring enclosure to protect water quality.</p> <p>Boise City Parks and Ridge to Rivers constructed 3 miles of new trail, identified 14 miles of new trail locations soon to be developed. New volunteer ranger program on the trails has been developed to help educate and enforce the rules within the Ridge to Rivers Trail System.</p> <p>3) There are <a href="#">14</a> Scenic Byways Corridor Management now in place. The goal is to have one in place for each byway.</p> <p>Idaho BLM is in the process of developing or revising the following Field Office land use plans: Snake River Birds of Prey National Conservation Area, Craters of the Moon National Monument, Bruneau, Pocatello, Cottonwood, and Coeur d'Alene.</p> <p><a href="#">Idaho BLM is continuing development or revisions of the following Field Office land use plans: Snake River Birds of Prey National Conservation Area, Craters of the Moon National Monument, Bruneau, Pocatello, Cottonwood, and Coeur d'Alene.</a></p> <p><a href="#">The Boise District has worked intensively to establish the framework to establish an effective travel management system, including inventorying the existing transportation network in the Owyhee FO (1.3 million acres), Bruneau FO (1.5 million acres), and Snake River Birds of Prey Area NCA (486,000 acres) using a combination of digital orthophoto quad interpretation and ground inventory/GPS work to compile an accurate, complete and geospatially correct electronic inventory of the more than 15,000 miles of routes in the District. During this period, the District has consulted frequently with the public, local governments and Tribes to identify issues and conflicts, correct errors, incorporate new ideas, and in the midst of great controversy, has sought public consensus in preparing for the route designation process.</a></p> <p><a href="#">Campsites and walkways were upgraded for accessibility at the BLM Pink House Recreation Site and a new, accessible site was constructed and is being operated to provide facilitated access to the lower Salmon River.</a></p> <p>4). In 2003, the Bureau of Reclamation completed renovations at Mann Creek Reservoir with assistance from the IDPR RV Grant Fund and the USFS, Reclamation's managing partner for the site. Campground and boat ramp improvements included new picnic tables, fire rings and toilets. A campground re-design allowed for additional camping spurs, improved traffic flow, and accessible facilities.</p>	
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	<p>The Forest Service continued its on-going efforts to reduce deferred maintenance at existing developed recreation sites and on trails as well as to provide new recreation facilities where feasible. Some examples of 2004 accomplishments include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Reconstruction of the water systems in the Stoddard Creek, Howard Springs, Warm River, Big Springs, and Willow Flat campgrounds on the Caribou-Targhee National Forest.</li><li>• Two miles of trail on the Payette National Forest were relocated to enhance resource protection.</li><li>• One toilet in Hazard campground was relocated three sites away from the riparian lakeshore as part of the reconstruction of that campground. The site number remained the same but now 9 out of 12 sites are fully accessible with new facilities and tent pads.</li><li>• 19 existing water systems at developed recreation sites on the Salmon-Challis National Forest were reconstructed or upgraded.</li><li>• Meadow Lake Campground on the Salmon-Challis National Forest was fully reconstructed.</li><li>• On the Sawtooth National Forest, the Abbot campground was reconstructed; 2 miles of the Paradise trail were re-constructed; Kelly Creek trail received heavy maintenance; 18 family camping units at Porcupine campground were constructed; Rock Creek water system was re-developed; the Sunny Gulch campground was reconstructed with the addition of 26 new family units and a group facility; and a new toilet, parking enlargement and signing were constructed at the Kelly Creek trailhead.</li><li>• Installation of an RV dump station at the Fenn Ranger District on the Selway River was begun.</li></ul> <p>Some examples of 2005 USFS accomplishments include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Improvements to Last Chance, Lake Fork, Huckleberry, and Big Flat campgrounds on the Payette National Forest were made. Improvements included replacement of worn out campground furniture and construction of needed storage facilities.</li><li>• 2 miles of the Bear Pete trail on the McCall Ranger District were reconstructed and work to construct a new trailhead was begun. Trailhead completion is anticipated in 2006.</li><li>• 19 water systems were rehabilitated at 19 existing recreation sites on the Salmon-Challis National Forest.</li><li>• Reconstruction of the More's Creek Summit trailhead along State Highway 21 to provide better snowmobile and skier access while improving safety for trailhead users.</li><li>• Replacement of deteriorating campground furniture at numerous campgrounds on the Idaho City Ranger District.</li><li>• Continuing rehabilitation and re-location work on the Crooked River trail on the Idaho City Ranger District.</li><li>• Improvement of the Big Falls portage trail along the South Fork of the Payette River on the Emmett Ranger District.</li><li>• Work began to replace the bridge at the Silver Creek Plunge Hot Springs site and to re-design the campground adjacent to the hot springs.</li><li>• The Lowman Ranger District continued its efforts to replace old, existing pit toilets with new, accessible, SST model toilets in the Bear Valley area of the Boise National Forest.</li><li>• The Stoddard Creek campground water system on the Caribou-Targhee National Forest was replaced with a new well, storage tank, and distribution system.</li><li>• A portion of the Lander trail that had been eroded by Stump Creek was reconstructed on the Soda Springs Ranger District.</li><li>• Reconstruction work on the Little Granite Creek trail in the Hells Canyon National Recreation Area was</li></ul>	
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	<div><div><div>completed.</div><div><div><div></div></div><div>In partnership with the Northwest Youth Corps and the North Central Idaho Resource Advisory Committee, three trails within the Hells Canyon National Recreation Area Wilderness that have been physically closed for years due to deferred maintenance needs were re-opened with RAC funding.</div></div></div></div> <div>The Salmon-Challis National Forest completed work on the new Wagonhammer Springs trailhead which is associated with the Lewis and Clark National Historic Trail.</div> <div>The Boise National Forest is working with Idaho Parks and Recreation Department, SWIMBA, the City of Boise and others to expand and improve access to a system of mountain bicycle trails near Bogus Basin. When complete, this network of trails will further extend Boise’s outstanding mountain biking opportunities to meet the growing demand.</div> <div>The BLM completed Phase 1 of the Mackay Reservoir (Joe T. Fallini) campground renovation. Special attention was paid to developing the site for modern recreational vehicle use and universal accessibility.</div> <div>IDPR is focusing mitigation efforts in the Avista relicensing process on water access opportunities around Lake Coeur d’Alene.</div> <div>5) IDPR used SCORTP data extensively in its final comments for the draft environmental impact statement for the Hells Canyon Complex.</div> <div>After 15 years, the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission approved new licenses for 5 Mid-Snake dams operated by Idaho Power in 2004. IDPR, IDFG and other partners worked on that effort all along the way and will be working with Idaho Power in the future to implement mitigation items for recreation and aesthetics. This means construction of numerous camp grounds, boat ramps, vault toilets, parking lots, and access sites, as well as working on vegetating many areas with more local plant and tree species, and establishing overlooks.</div> <div>This year also saw a settlement agreement on Bear River for four small hydro dams. Among other mitigation measures, this involves establishing instream flows in the Grace River for the first time in 50 years.</div> <div>In 2005, the Payette National Forest and the Hells Canyon National Recreation Area are addressing many recreation activities and interests within Hells Canyon in the FERC re-licensing process for Hells Canyon Dam. The process is still in the negotiation period.</div> <div>The Caribou-Targhee National Forest is working on the Buffalo Hydropower project on the Buffalo/Henry’s Fork Rivers to provide for recreational access and interpretive signing.</div>
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SCORTP Goal	What we've done to accomplish that goal	Percent Complete
<p><b>Create an Idaho Outdoor Recreation and Natural Resources Education Initiative</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. Focus more resources of existing educational, interpretive and visitor information staff and facilities on providing education about Idaho's natural resources and the interplay of outdoor recreation with those resources</li><li>2. Maintain an education program for residents on the dimensions and importance of recreation and tourism in the State of Idaho</li><li>3. Identify funding sources for safety and user ethics education efforts for motorized and nonmotorized outdoor recreation activities</li><li>4. Establish a procedure for Idaho sheriffs' offices to report motorbike, ATV and snowmobile fatalities</li><li>5. Include a component recognizing the importance of outdoor recreation in fitness and health</li><li>6. Seek gubernatorial support for this education initiative</li></ol>	<p>1) IDPR requested interpretive and outdoor recreation safety materials be developed and offered to the public as part of the Hells Canyon Complex relicensing.</p> <p>Boise City Parks and Recreation has included a similar element in the update to their comprehensive plan: "Provide educational opportunities for citizens and recreation users to help better preserve and protect the natural environment." Specifically, the plan calls for adding an environmental education specialist to their staff, developing a wetlands education center and more. The center should be completed by January, 2005.</p> <p><a href="#">A significant milestone in environmental education was achieved in 2005 in the dedication and opening of the Foothills Learning Center in Boise. This facility will serve as the venue for a variety of environmental education programs available to local school groups and the general public.</a></p> <p>IDPR offered two Certified Interpretive Guide classes in 2003 with about 20 park folks in attendance. Larry Mink, our interpretive coordinator, became a Certified Interpretive Trainer and a Certified Interpretive Planner. IDPR also had 16 people attend seasonal interpretive training at Harriman. In 2004, IDPR offered one Certified Interpretive Guide, with 11 attending. The agency also continues to hold annual training for seasonal interpretive personnel. IDPR opened the Hells Gate Discovery Center in Lewiston, offering a significant Lewis and Clark interpretive experience. In addition, approximately 20 wayside interpretive exhibits were constructed within the state parks.</p> <p>In 2003, IDPR, USFS, BOR, BLM, the Idaho Whitewater Association and Payette River Outfitters jointly produced a Payette River guide called "Wildwater Wisdom" to promote safe practices on the river. The group also produced a web page promoting the same activities. In 2004, the partnership expanded to include the Custer County Sheriff's Office and Lemhi County Waterways Committee in anticipation including the Main Salmon River in future materials. IDPR expects to have two new brochures and signing at river access points through Lemhi and Custer Counties in 2005. In addition, the partners will be adding educational material about paddling safety for children.</p> <p>Boise Parks and Recreation funded the new Foothills Environmental Educational Center.</p> <p>IDPR has hired an OHV education specialist and will hire a boating law enforcement education coordinator before the end of the year.</p> <p>Partners produced an ATV/Hunting ethics guide, which is now also available on the Data Center site.</p> <p><a href="#">The Idaho Interagency OHV Coordinating Committee was formed in 2004 to enhance OHV outdoor recreation and management through agency cooperation.</a></p> <p><a href="#">2005 Accomplishments:</a></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>· <a href="#">The IICC met six times in FY 2004. Each meeting gave the partner agencies an opportunity to share and discuss ongoing OHV management issues and initiatives. This coordination increased the understanding of each agency's OHV management concerns, efforts and responsibilities.</a></li><li>· <a href="#">The IICC oversaw the development of the OHV Public Outreach Campaign. The main purpose of the Outreach Campaign is to promote the safe and responsible use of OHVs on state and federal lands in Idaho. A specific objective of</a></li></ul>	50%

	<p>the outreach effort is to increase public awareness that cross country travel by OHVs is inappropriate. The project consists of outdoor billboards and radio advertisements that will run across Idaho from mid-September to mid-October, 2005. The campaign theme is “Use Your Power Responsibly – Stay on Trails”. In addition to promoting responsible recreation, the outreach campaign includes promotional posters and stickers, and the establishment of a website, <a href="http://www.idahoohv.org">www.idahoohv.org</a>, which brings together OHV management and trail riding information from across the state.</p> <p>· The IICC planned and conducted an interagency OHV Management Workshop, which occurred in April 2005. The workshop was conducted in cooperation with the National Off-Highway Vehicle Conservation Council. It provided an outstanding opportunity for interest groups and agency staffs to share and discuss OHV management issues and strategies. More than 100 people attended.</p> <p>An informal group of natural resource education providers now meets quarterly to discuss plans to better initiate education efforts statewide. This group, called Idaho Natural Resource Education Partners (INREP), includes state and federal agency representatives as well as nonprofit and university members.</p> <p>The Idaho Department of Fish and Game has focused their existing education programs to meet specific natural resource issues. An example of this is Wildlife Express, a newspaper for students. Although subscription based, the May 2003 issue featured information, including a poster, about West Nile virus. In 2004, other issues have addressed mule deer, peregrine falcons and other species.</p> <p>Schools coming to the MK Nature Center are now provided with specific conservation education programs that correlate with Idaho Dept of education science objectives. In the past, "general tours" were the bulk of nature center programming.</p> <p>In partnership with Boat U.S. Foundation, IDPR is distributing a series of single subject brochures in both English and Spanish about safety and clean water throughout the south and east regions.</p> <p>At Heyburn State Park, IDPR now uses the tour boat Idaho to bring people closer to interpretive opportunities on the lake.</p> <p>In 2005, BLM printed a new Boaters Guide and Map for the Lower Salmon River that includes current maps, interpretive information, boater information, and Leave No Trace river ethics.</p> <p>BLM coordinated with NPS to produce snowshoe ecology hikes at Craters of the Moon National Monument</p> <p>In 2005, IDPR continued to put more effort into outdoor recreation safety education. The agency created a position and hired an OHV Education Coordinator. He has begun to develop ATV safety classes. The agency is on the verge of combining information, interpretation and education positions under a new Information and Education section. This move will provide more resources for the effort and help coordinate messages on which the agency and partners choose to focus.</p> <p>3) IDPR brought in “Train the Trainer” instructors from Wisconsin to train volunteer snowmobile safety instructors, Jan. 2003.</p> <p>IDPR and USFS sponsored three avalanche training classes for winter recreationists, Jan. 2003. In 2004, an avalanche</p>	
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	<p>training class was held in Boise and one was scheduled for McCall in January, 2005.</p> <p>In 2003, IDPR established a workgroup to develop an outdoor recreation education strategy for the agency. One product of that effort was the creation of an outdoor education specialist position for OHV education. That position will be filled before the end of 2004.</p> <p>The Leave No Trace organization was identified as a resource in developing educational pieces and as a potential funding source.</p> <p>IDPR regularly incorporates trail ethics into park nature hikes.</p> <p>4) IDPR now has an internal procedure to monitor accident reports and collect information for the compilation of annual statistics</p> <p>6) The SCORTP Task Force met in March, 2004, to plan a strategy to bring the initiative forward, resulting in eventual gubernatorial approval. The resignation of IDPR’s director, who was a major force behind this initiative, resulted in reprioritization of staff efforts.</p>	
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SCORTP Goal	What we've done to accomplish that goal	Percent Complete
<b>Diversify Funding for Outdoor Recreation</b>  <ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. Identify a funding source to implement the STORE program in Idaho to assure funding for community and school recreation facility development and rehabilitation.</li><li>2. Work with the Idaho Recreation and Parks Association, cities, counties, and the education community to develop a STORE funding package for presentation to the Idaho Legislature.</li><li>3. Work with Idaho's Congressional Delegation to rebuild funding for the Land and Water Conservation Fund</li><li>4. Poll Idaho recreationists to determine funding needs and identify appropriate sources of funding for:<ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>a. Motorized and nonmotorized boating</li><li>b. Snowmobiling</li><li>c. Cross-country skiing</li><li>d. ATV and motorbike recreation</li><li>e. Equestrians</li><li>f. Hiking</li><li>g. Mountain biking</li><li>h. Search and rescue</li><li>i. Accommodation Programs for people with disabilities</li></ol></li><li>5. Based on the research findings, work with IRPA and other appropriate parties to develop appropriate funding legislation.</li></ol>	<p>1) 2) The SCORTP Task Force will review this issue in December, 2004, and develop a strategy.</p> <p>IRPA plans on educating its members on STORE and LWCF and lobby their legislators for funding of the STORE program.</p> <p><a href="#">Under Idaho Governor Dirk Kempthorne's leadership, the Idaho Department of Parks and Recreation developed a funding package for the 2006 Idaho Legislature that will significantly reduce IDPR's maintenance backlog, as well as provide new opportunities for outdoor recreationists. As proposed, the package would add more than \$34 million in one-time money to IDPR's budget.</a></p> <p><a href="#">2) As a part of the 2006-2010 SCORTP, IDPR is working with IRPA, Boise State University and other partners to sponsor one or more conferences on Community Open Space, Parks and Connecting Pathways in 2007. It is expected that funding will be one element of potential solutions to related issues.</a></p> <p>3) IDPR Director Rick Collignon was selected as the National Association of State Park Directors liaison with the Natural Resources Leadership Council of States. This organization of state natural resource agencies was recently formed and operates under the oversight of the National Governors Association . They are developing a strategy to revitalize the 40 year old Stateside LWCF program. An initial step being planned by the NRLCS includes establishing a national task force of state agency representatives to determine what is needed. When completed the plan will be presented to the National Governor's Association who will present the plan to Congress.</p>	5%

SCORTP Goal	What we've done to accomplish that goal	Percent Complete
<p data-bbox="190 251 1266 354"><b>Promote a Unified Outdoor Recreation and Tourism Marketing Program</b></p> <ol data-bbox="239 394 1360 824" style="list-style-type: none"><li data-bbox="239 394 1290 459">1. Coordinate marketing efforts through the Idaho Department of Commerce and Labor.</li><li data-bbox="239 505 1284 570">2. Through the Idaho Recreation and Tourism Initiative (IRTI), continue to seek vehicles for joint information efforts.</li><li data-bbox="239 615 1360 717">3. While reserving a consulting role, partner agencies recognize the Idaho Department of Commerce and Labor as the lead agency for statewide outdoor recreation and tourism marketing.</li><li data-bbox="239 763 1338 824">4. When practical use the Idaho logo in all promotional materials to help build brand identification.</li></ol>	<p data-bbox="1400 251 2271 367">1)The Department of Commerce and Labor focused their entire media campaign this year on outdoor recreation in Idaho. This included a million dollar print campaign. IRTI received updates on Idaho's marketing plan at each of its quarterly meetings.</p> <p data-bbox="1400 402 2271 488"><a href="#">Commerce and Labor continued to lead marketing efforts in 2005. Some notable enhancements include a newly created website, idahowhitewatertrail.com, and redesigns of the idahorec.org, idahowinter.org and sledtherockies.org websites.</a></p> <p data-bbox="1400 524 2271 610">2) ESDrake, the marketing agency contracted by Commerce and Labor, sends a representative to all IRTI meetings as a resource and to help coordinate multi-agency efforts.</p> <p data-bbox="1400 646 2271 824"><a href="#">The Idaho Department of Parks and Recreation website underwent a complete redesign, using the Idaho Department of Commerce and Labor contractor, AB Positive. The new site is database oriented, allowing both agencies to make changes and updates to shared databases. The panoply of websites are then updated instantly and concurrently, assuring users seeking information about Idaho outdoor recreation have the latest that is available.</a></p> <p data-bbox="1400 860 2271 914"><a href="#">BLM helped support a statewide radio broadcast with the Idaho Rangeland Resource Commission to address recreation/rancher conflicts.</a></p> <p data-bbox="1400 950 2271 1036">The Idaho Department of Commerce and Labor led this year's multi-agency Governor's Conference on Recreation and Tourism, held in Twin Falls, and led the 2005 conference in Idaho Falls.</p> <p data-bbox="1400 1071 2271 1344">3). The Department of Commerce and Labor Tourism Division will have spent in excess of \$1.5 million in the promotion of outdoor recreation and tourism in FY-2004, and \$1.7 million in FY-2005. One million well be spent on magazine print advertising, featuring outdoor recreation activities and focused on a call to action via the state 1-800 number and website. Another \$500,000 was spent on key word buys on the major search engines such as Google, Yahoo and Overture in FY-2004 and \$700,000 was spent on these efforts in FY-2005. These key word buys include activities such as: hiking, biking, fishing, skiing, snowmobiling, etc.</p> <p data-bbox="1400 1380 2271 1466">4) Logo used in SCORTP and on 2003 Idaho State Parks Guide Logo incorporated in Scenic Byway brochures and signing Logo used on state highway map</p>	<p data-bbox="2292 251 2411 280">Ongoing</p>

SCORTP Goal	What we’ve done to accomplish that goal	Percent Complete
<p data-bbox="190 251 782 407"><b>Recognize the Importance of Transportation Planning in Project Development</b></p> <ol data-bbox="239 414 822 878" style="list-style-type: none"><li data-bbox="239 414 822 553">1. Encourage alternative transportation systems such as community pathways, bicycle, rail and mass transportation services.</li><li data-bbox="239 592 822 699">2. Improve surface transportation routes connecting communities with nearby recreation and tourism opportunities.</li><li data-bbox="239 738 822 878">3. Maintain Scenic Byways for safe and pleasurable use while not diminishing the characteristics for which the Byway was established.</li></ol>	<p data-bbox="854 251 2244 306">1) IDPR recommended to ITD that they include connecting bike/pedestrian paths as a part of the HWY 95 Garwood to Sandpoint upgrade.</p> <p data-bbox="854 339 2188 394">Partner representatives serve on both ITD’s Scenic Byways Committee and its Transportation Enhancement Committee. The committees make grant recommendations the Idaho Transportation Board.</p> <p data-bbox="854 427 2268 670">ITD is mandated by the Federal Highway Administration (FHWA) to consider bicycle and pedestrian elements in all federally funded actions. As a result, ITD now installs a separate or abutting pathway for bike/ped traffic in any action where that pathway can connect to, or is likely to connect to, an existing or future pathway. Many bridges in the Idaho roadway system are due for replacement and these are being replaced as budgets allow and on a priority basis depending on the physical condition of the bridge and its ability to meet current height, width and weight requirements. Many of these bridges are eligible for inclusion on the National Register of Historic Structures. In coordination with the Idaho State Historic Preservation Office and the National Parks Service, when there is an alternative to place the new bridge in a different location, the existing bridge is repaired and preserved as a bicycle and pedestrian crossing if there is any feasibility of that crossing being part of a current or future pathway.</p> <p data-bbox="854 703 2231 794">ITD also works closely with local groups wishing to establish bicycle and pedestrian pathways. When the local entity applies for federal funding, ITD will oversee the processing of that application through FHWA to guarantee that all social, engineering and environmental concerns are addressed.</p> <p data-bbox="854 826 1994 852">The Ada County Highway District has produced a bikepath brochure to encourage alternate transportation.</p> <p data-bbox="854 885 2249 911">IDPR is working with Boise City Parks to assure a commuter bikepath is included in the Harris Ranch project (and its successors).</p> <p data-bbox="854 943 2268 998">Boise City Parks and Recreation Improved 15<sup>th</sup> Street in Boise by connecting trails from 15<sup>th</sup> St. to the Hulls Gulch Reserve through a conservation easement.</p> <p data-bbox="854 1031 2241 1092">Boise City’s new comprehensive Parks &amp; Recreation Plan recommends development of a rails-with-trails system along the Union Pacific spur line. The city has acquired 16 miles of active trail to date.</p> <p data-bbox="854 1157 2268 1401">2) Roadway connections to outdoor recreation areas have been established by ITD and local highway districts for many years. ITD is continually upgrading these roads and striving to convert all widely used gravel roads to asphalt as budget, environmental concerns and daily use dictate. On roads that are still graveled, ITD may use Magnesium Chloride as a dust inhibitor to reduce the fugitive dust that contributes to the deterioration of some surface waters. The Mag Chloride application may be done through a local highway district and funded through the federal Congestion Mitigation and Air Quality (CMAQ) program. ITD recognizes the importance of outdoor recreation to Idaho, and strives to balance highway needs for that purpose with other needs statewide. The agency proactively seeks to learn more about recreation needs by involvement in interagency efforts such as IRTI and the SCORTP Task Force. ITD is represented by an environmental planner and the Scenic Byways Program Manager on the latter.</p> <p data-bbox="854 1433 2198 1489">Boise City Parks and Recreation completed two new greenbelt extensions this past year. One is the Garden St. Pathway from Orchard St. to Garden St. and the Garden Street to Main St. Pathway.</p>	<p data-bbox="2298 251 2408 277">Ongoing</p>



	<p>The Challis Field Office, BLM, has established, through public meetings and aerial photographs, the verification of roads within the Challis Field Office and is currently contracting out the work required to verify road attributes which had not been previously verified. This contract will provide the dataset and map of all roads within the field office and their associated attributes. All of these efforts will provide us with the information to produce a comprehensive travel management plan.</p> <p>Over the last 4 years, the Boise District BLM has worked intensively to establish the framework that could result in the establishment of an effective travel management system by inventorying the existing transportation network in the Owyhee Field Office (FO) (1.3 million acres), Bruneau FO (1.5 million acres), and Snake River Birds of Prey Area National Conservation Area (486,000 acres) using a combination of digital orthophoto quad interpretation and ground inventory/GPS work to compile an accurate, complete and geospatially correct electronic inventory of the more than 15,000 miles of routes in the District. During this period, in meetings, workshops, and casual encounters, we have consulted frequently with the public, local governments and Tribes to identify issues and conflicts, correct errors, and incorporate new ideas.</p> <p>BLM, in partnership with the State of Idaho and Nez Perce County, improved public safety by rerouting the access to the Clearwater River at the Myrtle Recreation Site along the Northwest Passage National Scenic Byway.</p> <p>3) IDPR is monitoring the Cottrell wind farm project for possible impacts on nearby Byway. Local byways committees monitor local conditions to assure byway characteristics are protected.</p> <p>In 2004 grants and state match for four Scenic Byway projects were awarded, totaling \$225,000 for the Pioneer Historic Byway, Pend Orielle National Scenic Byway, Northwest Passage National Scenic Byway, and Payette River National Scenic Byway.</p> <p>In 2005, the program printed 94,000 plus copies of the newly designed “Taking the Scenic Route” Brochure and completed 25 byway logos/signs and 17 4x8 information boards.</p>	
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SCORTP Goal	What we've done to accomplish that goal	Percent Complete
<p><b>Integrate Historic, Cultural and Heritage Opportunities in Outdoor Recreation and Tourism</b></p> <p>1. Include the Idaho State Historical Society, Idaho Commission on the Arts, the Idaho Humanities Council, the Idaho Heritage Trust, Native American tribes and other appropriate organizations in planning and marketing efforts.</p> <p>2. Strictly adhere to State Historic Preservation Office rules regarding protection of historic and cultural resources.</p> <p>3. Promote Idaho's historic and cultural resource sites as destination opportunities when appropriate.</p>	<p>1) The Idaho Park and Recreation Board authorized the Chairman of the Board to sign a Memorandum of Understanding on behalf of IDPR defining common interests in creating a Cultural Trust that incorporates the various local and statewide cultural, historical, arts and humanities programs into a single consolidated network.</p> <p>IDPR teamed with the Idaho Foundation for Parks and Lands and the Eagle Rock Art Museum to sponsor a statewide art competition, Idaho Paints Idaho, featuring artwork depicting scenes in Idaho's state parks. The artwork has been exhibited in Idaho Falls and will be exhibited in Twin Falls, Moscow and Boise in 2004. The winning entry will be featured on the 2005 state parks passport. We plan to make this an annual event.</p> <p>A representative from the Idaho State Historical Society is a member of ITD's Transportation Enhancement Committee.</p> <p>Two public artworks were sponsored specifically because of their "capital" in the cultural tourism industry: <i>Terra Firma</i>, the terrazzo floor medallion at the Boise Airport, was sponsored by the Idaho Department of Commerce. <i>Flying into the Seasons</i>, fabric mural at the Boise Airport, was sponsored by Sun Valley/Ketchum Chamber and Visitors Bureau.</p> <p>Below is a list of public art projects currently in Boise Parks and other projects in public sites that specifically focus on history and promoting Boise. For a complete list see our website at <a href="http://cityofboise.org">cityofboise.org</a> or contact us for a map at 433-5674.</p> <p>Currently there are eleven public art projects in process that are being designed for Boise parks. Each artist is working with the appropriate neighborhood association and community stakeholders to design the artworks. Completion for all eleven is projected to be July 2005.</p> <p>Examples of what these projects will include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Artist-designed seating in a reading circle at Cassia Park</li><li>• Artwork integrated into the Capitol Boulevard redesign</li><li>• Welcome to Boise Entrance Signs on Vista and Broadway</li><li>• Additional Oregon Trail Kiosks</li><li>• Artwork related to the forthcoming statewide memorial for fallen firefighters</li><li>• A mural at the Foothills Education Center focusing on wildlife and the natural environment</li><li>• Murals on the side of the Borah pool building</li></ul> <p>In 2005, BLM's Cress Creek Nature Trail was designated as a National Recreation Trail (NRT) this year. The USFO has also installed 16 interpretive signs along the trail which provide information about the natural and cultural resources on and near the trail. The trail is wheelchair accessible to the creek and improvements to the loop trail were completed. This summer the USFO held a ribbon cutting ceremony for the improvements made to the trail and the NRT designation with three third grade classes.</p> <p>During the summer of 2005, the BLM, Salmon Field Office completed construction and installation of a .3 acre day use recreation facility – Sacajawea Birthplace Site. The facility includes a fenced parking area and displays a 70 year old monument erected in memorial to Sacajawea and her birthplace in the Lemhi Valley of Idaho. The site serves to enhance the historical and cultural significance of Native American Lemhi Tribe and their relationship to the 1805 Lewis and Clark expedition.</p>	90%

	<p>2) IDPR signed a cooperative agreement with SHPO and earmarked up to \$250,000 that could be spent documenting, cleaning up and protecting historical and cultural resources, using the Section 106 rules of the Federal Government to protect and manage these resources.</p> <p>3) IDPR has developed a cultural and historic preservation plan identifying key areas within the state that are part of the Idaho Department of Parks and Recreation system.</p> <p>O’Farrell Cabin Historic Restoration has been completed by Boise City Parks. The site is listed on the National Historic Register. Interpretive signs for this facility have been completed and installed. Tours can be scheduled through Boise Parks &amp; Recreation Department. Columbian Club is a partner and will provide volunteers to give tours of the facility.</p> <p>In 2004, IDPR opened the new Hells Gate Discovery Center in Lewiston, dedicated to providing learning opportunities about the Lewis and Clark Expedition.</p> <p>ITD has funded or scheduled for funding more than \$10 million in historic and cultural projects statewide through the Transportation Enhancement Program. Projects range from a lava beds interpretive trail to the Pioneer Historic Byway Welcome Center.</p> <p>Boise City Parks and Recreation added the Anne Frank Human Rights Memorial this past year along the Greenbelt and placed a Sacagawea monument in Julia Davis Park in front of the Historical Museum. The Anne Frank Human Rights Memorial is the first of its kind in the nation. Citizens from throughout Idaho and the country contributed \$1.8 million to build the memorial. Idaho school children raised the funds to build the bronze statue of Anne Frank. Located in the heart of Boise's cultural district, at the intersection of the Boise Greenbelt and 8th Street, the Memorial is nestled between the Log Cabin Literary Center and the Boise Public Library, across the street from the Idaho Historical Museum and the Boise Art Museum.</p> <p>Interpretive programs were available from the Ashton/Island Park Ranger District on an as requested basis at Upper and Lower Mesa Falls and Big Springs Inn.</p> <p>A special event was held in September called "Artifact Road Show Day" in which ISU professionals advised people who brought historic items to Big Falls Inn of their value. This was very popular and was hosted by the Caribou-Targhee National Forest Heritage staff.</p> <p>The Payette National Forest completed an interpretive site at Sheep Rock that overlooks Hells Canyon. The projected included construction of a 1/2 mile fully accessible trail to the overlook, interpretive signing along the entire route, one new fully accessible picnic table and restroom at the site entrance, two campsites for overnight use as well as a new full color brochure that describes the site and encourages users to travel on up to view it for themselves.</p> <p>The Salmon-Challis National Forest continued its partnership the city of Salmon, Idaho in the continued operation of the Sacajawea Interpretive Center. This center interprets the contibution of Sacajawea to the Lewis and Clark Expedition, along with the history of Lemhi County. It consists of 75 acres on the Lemhi River and has a visitor center, the Meriweather Theatre, an outdoor amphitheatre, outdoor interpretive displays, a replica Mandan garden, and walking trails. The Forest Service provided financial support for a feasibility study, general improvements, and entry signs. The Forest Service also participated in providing technical assistance for the original Section 106 National Historic Preservation Act consultation, design of the Native Plan Garden, construction of information signs, interpretive programs, construction of</p>	
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	<p>the nature trail along the Lemhi River, and participation in Sacajawea Heritage Days. The web site can be found at: <a href="http://www.sacajaweacenter.org/">http://www.sacajaweacenter.org/</a></p> <p>The Salmon-Challis National Forest completed manufacture and partial installation of the following Lewis and Clark interpretive signs:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• one three panel kiosk describing the major L&amp;C Trail, Nez Perce Trail, wagon road and railroad history of the Leadore area;</li><li>• a three panel kiosk at North Fork describing Clark's meeting with the Shoshone, his down river reconnaissance, and L&amp;C opportunities in the North Fork area;</li><li>• an interpretive sign about Old Toby and a L&amp;C trailhead orientation panel at Trail Gulch;</li><li>• a L&amp;C trailhead orientation panel at Wagonhammer Springs;</li><li>• a L&amp;C trailhead orientation panel at Lemhi Pass; and</li><li>• a two panel sign describing L&amp;C crossing of Lost Trail Pass.</li><li>• Interpretive displays were installed at the new visitor center at the Fenn Ranger Station on the Nez Perce National Forest.</li></ul> <p>The Salmon-Challis National Forest participated in the Sextants to Satellites Heritage Expedition in which six people paid to spend a week in Salmon learning about the L&amp;C Expedition, the geography of the west in the early 1800s, and how we are presently mapping and protecting the Trail today. Each day is spent on a different section of Trail and different aspect of the Expedition. Two guest speakers from the BLM were involved, while the transportation and food were provided by three different Lemhi County Lewis and Clark outfitters. The website can be found at: <a href="http://www.fs.fed.us/r4/sc/recreation/feedemo/heritage.shtml">http://www.fs.fed.us/r4/sc/recreation/feedemo/heritage.shtml</a></p> <p>The Sawtooth and Boise National Forests interpreted the history of Bald Mtn./Ketchum/Sun Valley, the Boise and Bogus Basin area as well as local Forest Service history through the Ski with a Ranger interpretation programs at Sun Valley and Bogus Basin ski resorts.</p> <p>In 2004 IDPR was able to complete the fourth expansion of the Brig Museum at Farragut State Park, and with it the realization of several long-range goals. Through successful volunteer recruitment by Keith Jones we were able to keep the museum open 7 days a week from 9am-5pm, May-September. Our visitation numbers have exceeded any year since the museum opened in 1992.</p> <p>Though the current displays are oriented to the Naval history, future exhibits will highlight:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Early settlers and settlement of the Athol, Bayview, Pend Oreille City area 1800's-1940.</li><li>• Farragut College and Technical Institute 1946-1948.</li><li>• Farragut Wildlife Management Area 1949-1965.</li><li>• The roles the Brig has served in since the establishment of the state park including all of the major Scouting encampments.</li><li>• The planning and establishment of the Veteran's Memorial Plaza in front of the Brig as a lasting tribute to the veterans of the Farragut Naval Training Station.</li><li>• The history of the Pirsch fire engine (to include a covered shed for protection) and the 1938 Ford truck.</li></ul> <p><a href="#">Heritage Programs on Idaho National Forests continue to provide opportunities for insight into the cultural history of Idaho through numerous historical recreation sites, special events, and interpretive displays and products. Some examples of</a></p>	
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	<p>2005 accomplishments include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Pamphlets on individual historic sites on the Payette National Forest.</li><li>• Historical interpretive sites at Warren including two self guided trails, and one small museum were available on the Payette National Forest.</li><li>• The Boise National Forest provided opportunities for the public to participate in survey and recordation activities associated with Basque tree carving in a Passports In Time project.</li><li>• The Caribou-Targhee National Forest worked with the Mesa Falls Scenic Byway Advisory Committee to highlight and provide interpretation of historical sites along the byway; offered tours, in conjunction with the BLM, of old mining sites such as Johnny Sack Cabin, during Idaho Archaeology Week.</li><li>• Historical site opportunities were offered by the Hells Canyon National Recreation Area at the Kirkwood Historic Ranch.</li></ul> <p>In 2005, the Salmon-Challis National Forest was an active participant in many events and exhibits related to the Lewis and Clark Bicentennial:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• A new Lewis and Clark Interpretive exhibit was completed at the Salmon-Challis National Forest headquarters.</li><li>• Custer Days at the Custer Townsite, Land of the Yankee Fork State Historical Park.</li><li>• Lemhi Pass National Historic Landmark Bicentennial observance.</li><li>• Two BLM Park Rangers of the Salmon Office of the BLM provided Lewis &amp; Clark interpretive talks from June through September at Lemhi Pass National Historic Landmark through an Interagency Agreement.</li></ul> <p>One National Park Service Ranger provided Lewis &amp; Clark interpretive talks at Lost Trail Pass Visitor Center and Twin Creeks Campground through an Interagency Agreement.</p>	
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SCORTP Goal	What we've done to accomplish that goal	Percent Complete
<p data-bbox="190 251 1163 354"><b>Continue the Promotion of Outdoor Recreation Partnerships</b></p> <ol data-bbox="239 394 1346 976" style="list-style-type: none"><li data-bbox="239 394 1298 464">1. Encourage partnerships with private ventures where public access to recreation opportunities will be enhanced</li><li data-bbox="239 505 1306 574">2. Use IRTI as a forum for cooperation in reducing the duplication of services and facilities</li><li data-bbox="239 615 983 651">3. Use IRTI as a forum for creating coordinating policies</li><li data-bbox="239 691 1346 761">4. Develop a vehicle to provide private entrepreneurs with information on concession and partnership opportunities with governmental agencies</li><li data-bbox="239 802 1239 872">5. Develop a vehicle to provide local governments with information on grant opportunities available for outdoor recreation projects</li><li data-bbox="239 912 1346 982">6. Work with counties, municipalities, and other local public entities to develop new, coordinated outdoor recreation opportunities throughout the state.</li></ol>	<p data-bbox="1400 251 2271 337">1) Winchester Lake State Park routinely works in partnership with the nonprofit Wolf Education Research Center. The entities promote each other on websites and in brochures. Winchester has established a connecting trail to the center.</p> <p data-bbox="1400 370 2271 431">Hells Gate State Park works closely with jet boat outfitters in Lewiston to afford park visitors access to Hells Canyon.</p> <p data-bbox="1400 464 2271 552">IRTI partner agencies worked with the Idaho RV Campground Owners Association to produce 166,000 copies of a statewide guide to all public and private campgrounds.</p> <p data-bbox="1400 584 2271 948">In 2004 Idaho Fish and Game produced 14 Video News Releases about Fishing in Idaho. One network in each major market had agreed to air them weekly as part of their newscasts throughout the summer. One was a Free Fishing Day piece, aired just prior to June 12 . Idaho Fish and Game is working closely with the Recreational Boating and Fishing Foundation (RBFF) to revise the state's aquatic education efforts. A new document, based on 11 pieces of research, has been produced to aid all agencies and organizations wishing to reevaluate their aquatic education programs. Entitled Best Practices in Boating, Fishing, and Aquatic Stewardship Education, this document will be used extensively by Idaho Fish and Game. One important component from the document is the necessity for program evaluation. This year we took the first steps to make evaluation part of Free Fishing Day across Idaho.</p> <p data-bbox="1400 980 2271 1068">IDPR began new concessions and partnerships in several parks in 2004, including bicycle rentals at Heyburn, a hot dot stand and lake tours at Farragut and a laundry at Hells Gate.</p> <p data-bbox="1400 1101 2271 1256">In 2005, BLM participated in the North Rim Park Advisory Committee organization to bring Federal, State and Local government entities, private landowners, special use interest groups, businesses and interested citizens together for the purpose of developing and planning a multi-use park in the Twin Falls area for the benefit of the Idaho residents and visitors.</p> <p data-bbox="1400 1289 2271 1409">BLM Burley Field Office developed an agreement with the Mini-Cassia Criminal Justice Center for the M-C Work Program. The M-C Work Crew, composed of 2-6 people, assists the BLM with cleanup and maintenance work, especially at the Milner Historic/Recreation area.</p> <p data-bbox="1400 1442 2271 1468">BLM Upper Snake Field Office has been involved with an interagency fee</p>	<p data-bbox="2292 251 2411 287">Ongoing</p>

	<p>program on the South Fork since 1997. This is a partnership between the BLM; USFS; Idaho Department of Fish and Game; and Bonneville, Madison and Jefferson Counties. The group developed a Facility Use and Parking Fee for 10 sites spread along a 62 mile stretch of the South Fork. The partnership allows for consistent management and maintenance of the ten sites. The partnership also provides for fair value and return for recreation through fee collection by charging the same fee at all 10 sties and through distribution of funds. Regardless of which jurisdictional site funds are collected from, the partners come to consensus on where the money will be spent within the corridor</p> <p>2) A sub-committee of IRTI produced 20,000 ATV/Hunting brochures for use by partner agencies.</p> <p>Partner agencies in IRTI produced a statewide VIP pass good at well over 100 sites.</p> <p>The VIP Pass program was extended into 2005. This program was initiated in response to a public service need in 2001 and continues to serve as a National example of cooperation of multiple government agencies.</p> <p>The VIP program was discontinued at the end of the 2005 season, primarily because of changes in the federal fee structure and a lack of use by the public.</p> <p>5). In 2004 IDPR has developed a comprehensive grants manual for local communities and other potential grantees giving detailed information about all of the agency’s available grants.</p> <p>6) The 2003 Boise City Parks Comprehensive Plan update calls for the department to offer nearby communities technical and professional support for expanding their parks and recreation system. The plan update also directs the department to continue to interact with other municipalities and Ada County regarding development and use of sports fields and facilities. The department is to attempt to secure additional partners to assist with funding the Ridge-to-Rivers Trail Coordinator position, and continue to maintain and foster cooperative working relationships with federal, state and local agencies to find win-win solutions to recreational, land use, transportation and environmental challenges.</p> <p>Mesa Falls and Big Falls Inn is jointly operated by the Forest Service and Idaho Parks and Recreation. All marketing items are done in both names.</p> <p>Forest Service Ranger Districts are very active with the local counties in providing successful snowmobile grooming programs as part of winter recreation and tourism programs.</p> <p>The Forest Service South Fork of the Snake River Fee Demo program has</p>	
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	<p>oversight by an advisory group that includes local county commissioners.</p> <p>The Sawtooth National Forest participated in the construction of a 1.1 mile "Citizen's Trail", in Adams Gulch drainage utilizing entirely volunteer labor.</p> <p>Adopt-a-Trail programs on many National Forests involve diverse groups and organizations contributing many miles of trail maintenance each year. Good examples include the nine programs on the Ketchum Ranger District that maintained approximately 30 miles of National Forest System trails.</p> <p>The Forest Service is an active participant in the Idaho Department of Parks and Recreation Trail Ranger program in which many miles of trail are maintained, improved, and constructed through the joint efforts of both agencies.</p> <p>BLM, Forest Service and Idaho Department of Land, land exchanges are in negotiation that will help facilitate recreational opportunities in the Boise Foothills.</p> <p>The Nature Conservancy is partnering with the Boise Foothills Environmental Learning Center to Provide Educational Programming.</p> <p>IDPR now has a grants specialist located in each of its regional service centers, Boise, Coeur d’Alene and Idaho Falls.</p> <p>In 2005, in Council, Idaho, the Forest Service maintains a visitor center that is run by the City of Council - Chamber of Commerce where recreation maps and visitor information can be obtained.</p> <p>The Forest service works with a variety partnerships represented by special use permit holders such as ski areas, resorts, recreation event organizers, and outfitter/guide businesses, throughout Idaho to provide a wide array of recreation opportunities and services to the public that the Forest Service itself cannot provide.</p> <p>Two BLM Park Rangers of the Salmon Office of the BLM provided Lewis &amp; Clark interpretive talks from June through September at Lemhi Pass National Historic Landmark through an Interagency Agreement.</p> <p>One National Park Service Ranger provided Lewis &amp; Clark interpretive talks at Lost Trail Pass Visitor Center and Twin Creeks Campground through an Interagency Agreement.</p> <p>The Salmon-Challis National Forest is working in partnership with the BLM and Lemhi County Economic Development group to manage and develop the Sacajawea Historic Byway.</p>	
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	<p>A significant partnership was achieved in 2005 in the dedication and opening of the Foothills Learning Center in Boise. This facility will serve as the venue for a variety of environmental education programs available to local school groups and the general public. The partnership includes the Forest Service, the BLM, the Nature Conservancy, the Golden Eagle Audubon Society, Idaho Power, Sustainable Idaho, United Water, Water Furnace, and Boise Cascade.</p> <p>In partnership with the Northwest Youth Corps and the North Central Idaho Resource Advisory Council, three trails within the Hells Canyon National Recreation Area Wilderness that have been physically closed for years due to deferred maintenance needs were re-opened with RAC funding.</p>	
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SCORTP Goal	What we’ve done to accomplish that goal	Percent Complete
<p><b>Develop, Maintain and Promote High Quality Fish and Wildlife Recreational Opportunities</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. Encourage fish and wildlife management practices that sustain a variety of wildlife dependent recreational opportunities as well as scientific and educational uses.</li><li>2. Develop educational materials for all ages that explain the role and importance of fish and wildlife in natural ecosystems.</li><li>3. Involve fish and wildlife professionals and agencies involved in major recreation and tourism decisions to ensure that recreation and tourism products and services have minimal impact on fish and wildlife.</li><li>4. Seek opportunities to fund non-game activities such as wildlife viewing.</li></ol>	<p>1) Boise Parks and Recreation partners with Idaho Fish and Game to stock city park irrigation ponds and allows for fishing.</p> <p>The Idaho Department of Fish and Game reports the following annual performance measures: Per sportsman contacts, maintain violation rates at &lt;10%. Check &gt;15% of license holders for regulation compliance. Dedicate &gt;5% of enforcement work hours to preventative public education. Keep sustained public complaints of officer misconduct at a level of &lt;5%.</p> <p>In addition, Fish and game has ongoing programs that: Operate fish hatcheries to provide fish for the angling public. Prepare and distribute information to the general public about fishing areas, rules, and techniques for angling. Maintain and enhance quality of fish habitat so natural production of fish can be maintained. Provide access sites and related facilities for boating and fishing public. Provide technical guidance to land management agencies and private landowners to minimize impacts to aquatic habitats from their activities. Assist in recovery of the rare species through captive rearing projects. Provide input to land management agencies on how fishery resources may be affected by various proposed activities. Conduct periodic surveys of Idaho anglers to determine their preferences and opinions. Provide expertise to departmental information and education specialists and the news media about sport fishing activities.</p> <p>In 2004, Fish and Game has fallen back on what it is calling “Plan B” to restore a popular perch fishery at Lake Cascade (80 miles north of Boise.) Prior to 1990, Lake Cascade was the most intensively used sport fishery in Idaho with over 400,000 angler hours, generating approximately \$5.9 million in economic benefit. Fishing effort declined to 74,000 hours after predation by Pike Minnow eliminated yellow perch and reduced salmonid survival. Restoring the fishery is expected to significantly benefit the local economy.</p> <p>The Department proposed draining and treating the reservoir, but dropped the idea. Instead, Fish and Game personnel trapped and moved 100,000 adult perch from Phillips Reservoir (near Baker City, Oregon) and nearly 40,000 perch from Montpelier Reservoir in eastern Idaho. Stocking efforts will continue for several years, with the idea that these fish will spawn, producing more young yellow perch than can be consumed by the current pikeminnow population. The second half of plan B calls for reducing the number of pikeminnows in Lake Cascade.</p> <p>2) As an IRTI project, agencies updated the Idaho Wildlife Viewing Guide in</p>	Ongoing



	<p>2003. Fish and Game put \$31,000 into the project, with \$15,000 coming from partners. The IRTI Watchable Wildlife Committee oversaw the production of four issues of “Windows on Wildlife” newsletter.</p> <p>An IRTI subcommittee is developing a statewide Idaho Birding “Trail” in cooperation with local enthusiasts. In 2004, most sites except those in the Salmon and Upper Snake regions were identified and evaluated.</p> <p>In 2005 Quarterly issues of Windows to Wildlife were distributed. Major topics included: Pygmy rabbits, Sandhill cranes, migration, volunteers, Bald Eagle Days, corvids, Idaho’s CWCS, Osprey, Pronghorn, Eagle Watch Week, Peregrines, Christmas Bird counts. 1429 new subscribers. 3816 total subscribers (157 of which receive newsletter via e mail).</p> <p>In the development of an Idaho Birding Trail, 200 sites were chosen and statewide-site inventories are being conducted (what birds are there...what facilities are there...seasons for best birding, The final product will be a booklet of maps and sites with short descriptions. Goal for distribution is May 06.</p> <p>A new Boaters Guide and Map for the Lower Salmon River was published with up-to-date maps, interpretive information, boater information, and Leave No Trace river ethics.</p> <p>Idaho Recreation and Tourism Initiative partners sponsored the statewide free fishing day again in 2005. More than 45 events were held statewide with more than 6,500 participants.</p> <p>Event promotion included Public Service Announcements and stories in newspapers and on radio and television. The Free Fishing Day event also coincided with an Idaho Fish and Game Department effort to increase angler recruitment and retention. The effort included a number of newspaper stories, direct mail, and paid announcements on radio, television and cable stations in the Southwest and Panhandle Regions. The announcements used material produced by the Recreational Boating and Fishing Foundation for its “Take Me Fishing” campaign.</p> <p>4). The Idaho Wildlife Viewing Guide helps fund non-game activities.</p> <p>Boise City is working with the Ada County Highway District to provide wildlife viewing at the Hyatt Hidden Lakes Reserve in conjunction with wetlands mitigation needs.</p>	
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SCORTP Goal	What we've done to accomplish that goal	Percent Complete
<p><b>Balance Outdoor Recreation Opportunities with Sensitivity to the Environment</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. Seek to maintain and, when possible, improve Idaho's water quality.</li><li>2. Recreation and tourism planning should incorporate protection and management of sensitive resource values to ensure their long-term availability.</li><li>3. Levels and types of use at Idaho's recreation and tourism facilities should be compatible with natural habitats and ecosystems.</li><li>4. Develop and maintain programs for the control of invasive plant and animal species.</li><li>5. Funding of statewide invasive weeds plan. Once plan is in place, Idaho will be eligible for matching federal dollars.</li><li>6. Finish migrating Idaho wetland data to computer.</li><li>7. Support and enhance interagency watershed planning by pooling resources</li><li>8. Where appropriate, support instream flows to protect watersheds and river reaches where recreation opportunities, aesthetics, water quality or aquatic ecosystems are endangered.</li><li>9. Federal and state agencies should work together to assure recognition of state agency input regarding federal planning efforts on state waters, including acknowledgment of the state protected river system.</li></ol>	<p>1) IDPR Clean Vessel project provided marine pump out stations on four bodies of water (Lake Pend Oreille, Lucky Peak, Lake Coeur d'Alene, and the Snake River at Hells Gate) and interpretive panels promoting their use. The sites will be monitored for effectiveness to determine if the program should be expanded.</p> <p>ITD has drafted a memorandum of understanding between the Idaho State Department of Environmental Quality and other agencies to establish a working procedure for implementing compliance techniques for meeting water quality standards during construction and maintenance of Idaho Transportation Department (ITD) projects. The memorandum is awaiting approval. Once approved it will provide ITD with water protection standards for construction projects.</p> <p>IDPR constructed a new campground at Ponderosa State Park, using many water quality features to protect the lake. The park was also the site of Water Awareness Days educational activities for 60 fifth graders from surrounding communities.</p> <p>The USFS continues to modify and improve developed recreation facilities to reduce impacts to water quality and sensitive riparian areas. The following examples were some of the numerous accomplishments made by Idaho National Forests in 2004:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Fencing at the Fir Creek Campground on the Lowman Ranger District of the Boise National Forest to protect riparian areas.</li><li>• Aldous Lake Trailhead relocation and reconstruction moved the parking out of a riparian area and added a new toilet facility on the Caribou-Targhee National Forest.</li><li>• Reconstruction of the Allen Mountain/Twin Creeks National Recreation Trail on the Salmon-Challis National Forest.</li><li>• On the Sawtooth National Forest, 1 mile of the Lost Shirt Gulch Trail #212 and 500 feet of Imperial Gulch Trail #155 were closed and rehabilitated; approximately 50 feet of turnpike on a wet/boggy portion of the Red Warrior Trail #152 were constructed; the Pioneer campground toilet was replaced; the Big Peak Trail was re-located; 4 toilets were replaced on the Minidoka Ranger District; and 6 miles fencing for recreation enhancement was constructed.</li><li>• Fences were installed at Pettit Lake boat launch, Pettit Lake campground, and the Sandy Beach boat launch on the Sawtooth National Forest to reduce resource impacts to anadromous fisheries.</li><li>• 26 additional units were added to Sunny Gulch Campground during re-construction to replace units removed from Salmon River Canyon sites for water quality and fisheries protections.</li></ul> <p>Some examples of 2005 USFS accomplishments include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• On the Boise National Forest, work continued on the Black Warrior trail to re-locate segments of the trail from riparian areas to locations that will be of far less impact to aquatic resources.</li><li>• 2 miles of the Bear Pete trail on the McCall Ranger District were reconstructed to reduce resource impacts.</li><li>• The Salmon-Challis National Forest completed design and contract preparation for rehabilitation of 15 recreation sites along the Custer Motorway (Land of the Yankee Fork State Historical Park). Work is scheduled to occur in 2006.</li></ul> <p>In 2005, BLM's Upper Snake Field Office (USFO) completed construction at Lorenzo Boat Access along the South Fork of</p>	Ongoing

	<p>the Snake River (South Fork) adjacent to Idaho Sate Highway 20. The improvements at Lorenzo provide resource protection to the riparian areas adjacent to Lorenzo and implements management decisions identified in management plans for the USFO. The lower portion of the South Fork is starting to receive more recreation use, this facility accommodates for recreation opportunities. The facility also provides access for Madison and Jefferson County Search and Rescue personnel.</p> <p>3). The Bureau of Reclamation initiated the Teton Resource Management Plan (RMP) in September. The RMP will be a 2-3 year process involving Reclamation, Tribes, other agencies, and the public, and will set a direction for management of the area for the next 10 years.</p> <p>A Resource Management Plan was completed in July 2004 for Black Canyon Reservoir/Montour Wildlife Management Area. Progress continues on an RMP for the Minidoka North Side lands near Burley. This RMP includes Lake Walcott and portions of the Snake River. The final environmental assessment for this RMP was completed in mid-November 2004. The RMP is expected to be completed in January of 2005.</p> <p>Boise Foothills trails are being modified for environmental reasons. Several social trails have been closed to mitigate erosion.</p> <p>Two social trails have been incorporated into the trail system so they could be appropriately managed.</p> <p>Construction of Foothills Education Center in Boise is 90 % complete. Facility provides for outdoor education, meeting space and interpretation of natural resources to educators and conservation groups.</p> <p>IDPR continued implementation of park resource management plans at Priest Lake, Farragut, Heyburn and McCroskey state parks. A primary purpose of these plans is balance environmental needs with visitor needs.</p> <p>4) Idaho Fish and Game, IDPR, the Bureau of Reclamation, and the US Fish and Wildlife Service pooled efforts to produce and distribute posters and brochures for recreationists, telling them how to prevent the spread of New Zealand mudsnails. A similar effort took place to spread the word about zebra mussels.</p> <p>IDPR, the Idaho Department of Health and Welfare, Idaho Fish and Game and The Idaho Department of Agriculture joined forces to produce and distribute a West Nile Virus information brochure to recreationists</p> <p>IDPR included a comprehensive publication on Mosquitoes of Idaho on the Data Center website, in an effort to help researchers better understand field conditions.</p> <p>Extensive information regarding noxious weed dissemination and spread through stock use was provided by the USFS for attendees at the Idaho Backcountry Horsemen rendezvous held in Caldwell in June of 2004.</p> <p>On a number of National Forests, field patrols made numerous contacts with hunters and OHV users to generally educate the public regarding travel regulations as well as weed free hay inspections. At some locations, the Forest Service also provided a weed free hay exchange during hunting season.</p> <p>Special efforts were made to educate Salmon River users to the threats of noxious weeds through signing and interpretive talks at river launch sites.</p> <p>Forest Service efforts towards noxious weed education and awareness included signing at trailheads and other locations using</p>	
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	<p>a variety of noxious weed awareness posters such as the "Wanted Dead..." posters, weed free hay requirements and Blaine County CWMA noxious weed educational flyers. Aquatic Invasives posters were posted at most Forest Service boat launches.</p> <p>IDPR's Waterways Improvement Fund provided grants for Eurasian Milfoil eradication.</p> <p>5) Idaho Weed Coordinating Committee (IWCC) – IDPR is an active participant on the IWCC. The IWCC has recently embarked on a project to design new informational signs to inform the public about the significant problems created by invasive plant and animal species in Idaho. The signage design committee has met twice and will be reviewing several draft examples of new signs that will be intended for distribution around the state next spring and summer. This new signing effort will focus on Eurasian Water Milfoil, Zebra Mussels, and Purple Loosestrife.</p> <p>IDPR plans to incorporate weed identification in Trail Ranger training so that ranger can report on infestations as they travel and maintain trails.</p> <p>6) NPS SCORTP Planning grant provides for this in 2005.</p> <p>7) Multi-agency Natural Resource Committee is in place to do exactly this.</p>	
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